## THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR

On the Battle-Scarred Plains of Chattanooga.

"THE FLAG'S COME BACK TO TENNESSEE."

Brushing Away the Clouds of Misunderstanding.

SPEECHES OF HAYES, EVARTS AND HAMPTON.

Peace and Good Will Between the Cavalier and the Roundhead.

COLORED PROPLE SATISFIED WITH "THE POLICY."

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 20, 1877. The President and party arrived here at a quarter to one P. M., and, despite the severe rain which had been falling during the morning, vast crowds as. sembled at the depot to greet them, and cheer after cheer arose as the train arrived. A company of the Eighteenth inlantry was drawn up in the depot and

resented arms as the President stepped out.

Mayor Wright welcomed the President as the "good and worthy" representative of a great nation, and progiven with vigor by the crowd. The President simply bowed, and he and the party hurriedly entered the carriages, as the rain was still falling, and were driven through the principal streets, which were gayly decorated with flags. On Market street a large monogramatic arch consisting of the letters "R. B. H." had been creeted, from the centre of which a large floral key was suspended. The procession moved on to the Stanton House, in the suburbs, where, despite the rain, some fifteen hundred people, about equally divided as to solor, had assembled. The President on alighting was escorted into the large hall, where some twenty strewed their floral tributes before him as he passed through to the north gallery, where he faced the crowd

COLONEL COOKE'S WELCOME. Colonel J. B. Cooke, a battle-scarred Confederate,

Colonel J. B. Cooke, a battle-scarred Confederate, welcomed him as follows:—

Mr. Presidents I bid you welcome to Chattanooga. The respect which a people manifest toward the chief executive of a nation in its ordinary interpretation more illustrates that degree of reverence which they entertain for the laws and the devotion which they have to the institutions of their government, but when the chief ruler of a people has signalized his administration by some distinguished act of public virtue or public justice the demonstration by which he is greated rises to a more sublime signification, and, together with that tribute due to exalted station, blend the more grateful offerings of national gratitude and personal regard. A people dejected by misjortune and restless under oppression witnessed with distrast your elevation to the chief magistracy of the axion, but as the sunlight breaks upon the landscape when the overshadow ing clouds have been partly missipated so have the great principles of right and lustice embodied in what is termed your southern policy dispelled the gloom which enveloped them and shed the cheerful rays of peace, contentment and a dawning prosperity over these blighted States. As the representative of a portion of that people I tender you the tribute of their gratitude and assure you of their sarnest and undivided support in the great distinguishing leature of your administration, the fruits of which were justly anticipated and will be realized in the reviving patriotism of the country in that more perfect union whose fraterinity will be restored as its integrity has been preserved, and the universal sentiment of whose people again shall be cto perpetua.

Again, sir, to you and your distinguished companions, your constitutions advisers and conditors in this great work of restoration, and of whom we are proud to recognize one of our most houred fellow appliance.)

Again, sir, to you and your distinguished companions, your coastitutional advisers and coadjutors in this great work of restoration, and of whom we are proud to recognize one of our most homered fellow clitizens, I extend a sincere welcome to the homes of these people, the hospitalities of this city. (Prolonged applause.)

President Hayes attempted to spoak as the band struck up "Dixie," and the President laughingly stepped aside, and, whon the band closed, said:—

Mr. Hayes' response.

President Hayes attempted to spoak as the band struck up "Dixie," and the President laughingly stepped aside, and, whon the band closed, said:—

Mr. Hayes' response.

President Hayes attempted to spoak as the band struck up "Dixie," and the President laughingly stepped aside, and, whon the band closed, said:—

Mr. Hayes' response to the homes of these people, the hospitalities of this city. (Prolonged applause.)

President Hayes attempted to spoak as the band struck up "Dixie," and the President laughingly attempted to spoak as the band struck up "Dixie," and the President laughingly attempted to spoak as the band struck up "Dixie," and the President laughingly attempted to spoak as the band struck up "Dixie," and the President laughingly attempted to spoak as the band observed the Lincolo, you know, said that tune captured that tune, and, whon the band closed, said:—

Mr. Hayes' responded as sicilows.

Frelow the Hayes attempted to spoak as the band the president laughingly stepped aside, and, whon the band closed, said:—

Mr. Hayes' responded as sicilows.

Frelow the Hayes attempted to spoak as the band the president laughingly stepped aside, and, whon the band closed, said:—

Mr. Hayes' responded as sicilows.

Frelow the Hayes attempted to spoak as the send that tune defore. President laugh

Now here are two leading ideas—two important things to be accomplished. We want all sections to have equal rights—(applause)—and we want all citizens to have equal rights before the law. We want the government to regard alike and equal all sections of the country. We want the government, national and State, to regard alike and equal all citizens of all races. Now these are the things to be accomplished. The mode, the measure, the pathway we may differ about; but, my fellow citizens, if we concur heartily as to the ends we are sure to accomplish them.

The mode, the measure, the pathway we may differ about; but, my isolow citizens, if we concur heartily as to the ends we are sure to accomplish them. I did not, therefore, discuss at all in my remarks before the people at various points the measures that have been adopted, the measures we wish hereafter to be adopted; but I do undertake to say a few things to all the sudiences which honor me with their attention which I hope are calculated to increase their desire that all this country in all sections shall have equal and exact justice. (Loud applause.)

Now, my friends, the particular object in view is to bring back to the country its ancient harmony, its ancient concord; and the reasons for it are numerous. I must not detain you longer than is necessary to detail them. Part of them are material, part we may perhaps call sentimental. Consider the first. Here is the State of Teanessee. I tried to find out this morning how long it is from its westernmost point to its easternmost, and the cament gentlemen who have mote me as your committee and ought, i suppose, to know how large the State is variously estimate the State to be from 300 to 600 miles in length. I have concluded to average—call it 450 miles from the eastern onto the western and of the State. (A voice—"567 miles.") It is better than I supposed. Perhaps it is 100 miles in width. (A voice—"170,") Still better. Now this State of Fennessee contains, as I suppose, about one-fourth as many people in proportion to its territorial extent as Pennsylvania or Ohlo, To austain as dense a population as is possessed by Pennsylvania of Ohio, and in addition it raises cotton and other products which we cannot raise in those states. Now, if you want to build up Chataspooga you want to settle this whole country as densely, at least, as Ohio or Pennsylvania. Whatever, therefore, will attract to you capital and labor and enterprise, that, other things being equal, you wish to lavor, you wish to promote. Now, the first thing, if you wish to make this country attractive to labor and to capital and to enterprise, is to restore peace and harmony in your midst between the Confederate and the Union people—(applance)—between the colored people and the white people. (Applause.) Now these are the ends to be accomplished, for you should have that state of society which will draw to you the best immigrants of the North and of Europe. I have spoken at other places of an additional incentive, that which has come by having here an opportunity for free categation of all the people, black and white Place is every neighborhood, I have said, in some shady grove a comfortable little schoolshouse, with a competent teacher uncommitted in the year, and you have a better advertisement of your advantages than you can possibly get by any other equal expenditure on money. (Applause.) Well, my friends, these are the material considerations. You have forests, cond, from, space, pienty of smilled land, and with peace and harmony restored you will have, nay, I am sure you are already getting, the best immigrapits of this country and of Europe.

But, my friends, we are made up of something be sides that which is material; it is notatione the pecket nerve that governs man; that is very interesting, but that does not entirely control. We, all of us, rejoice whon we see reviving again the old feeling of friendship, barmony and patriotism that enabled the fathers to build this constitution and this nation. (Applause.) whon we see reviving again the old feeling of friendship, harmony and patriotism that enabled the lathers
to build this constitution and this pation. (Applause.)
They framed a constitution with a wisdom of architocture which Webster says united national sovereignty with State rights, individual security with public welfare. They did it because they were all of one
mind, one heart; because men like Washington and
Jeflerson met men like Franklin, John Adams and
Samuel Adams with precisely the same end in view.
We wish to revive that ancient spirit and
feeling throughout the whole country. I have been
delighted since I have crossed the Onio River with
the evidences everywhere of reviving natiotism and
restored peace and harmony. (Applause.) In Louisvide and Nashville we saw girls and boys sitting
in front of their schooliouses, each with a little

This shows that there is coming, nay, that it has already come, which every true patriot desires—(applians)—the feeling throughout the country, when every man, everywhere, who is an American, feels a pride in his flag, an attachment to the Union and affection for the principles of a republican government. I have detained you longer than I expected. I did not think at one time as I picked up the paper called the Chattanooga Trieses and read the editorial in it that I would simply hold that paper up and say "disto," for it has in it a very excellent speech, which I supposed I was to make, and really it is so good a speech that I do not like exactly the speech I have made to be in competition with it.

Inco exactly the speech I have made to be in competi-tion with it.

My Friends—Having heard enough of me, I will gratify you, I am sure, by introducing to you the Sec-retary of State of the United States, William M. Evarte, of New York. (Prolonged applause.)

Mr. Evarts said :-

retary of State of the United States, William M. Evarts, of New York. (Prolonged applause.)

Mr. Evarts said:—

I am very glad, fellow citizens, that the President in unfolding to you and receiving your accessions to the great and leading purpose of his administration in reference to the domestic harmony of the country, has made it quite unnecessary that I should say anything in that direction. I, too, have observed in this Chattanoga Times that we had been quite anticipated in everything eloquent and beautiful, truthful, advantageous and impressive that we could expect to say; your editor, accomplished reterician as he is, has imitated the ancient historian who put in the mouting of Pericles and other great orators speeches that it would have become them to make; but he has transcended Thucydless in this, that Thucydless made the speeches for them after they had made them for thingsleves, But this editor has been superior to us and to Thucydless in this, that Thucydless made the speeches for them after they had made them for thingsleves, But this editor has been superior to us and to Thucydless in this, that Thucydless was over, have desired, have hoped, have made before we had an opportunity to make them. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, all the people of this country, and to mot leel that I exaggerate when I say it, at the bottom of their hearts, after the struggle of the armies was over, have desired, have hoped, have even expected that there would be peace, and what prevented it was that they were not ready on enther side to be peaceful. They winted the thing done, but nobody at either end of the country was ready to do it; and so they have kept on with irritations of one kind or another, with schemes and proposals that if the other side and he has done what you preferred to do. There is nothing wiser than the world with they arranged for a nation, simple in strongth and in population, but which they foresaw should grow to be immense in power, in wealthy they grow the heavy of the country the management of its

country in the four years of the great conflict to have administered rebukes to all tyranis of the world, and to persuade them generally to have accepted our institutions instead of theirs—to have found that out in our lifotime, once in the lifetime of our children, once in the lifetime of the American nation is enough. We know that we can do great mischiefs to one another. We know that we can cultivate great discords here upon the battlefields on which we differed, and forget the most glorious memories of our noble institutions and the splendid future which belongs to us as our common birthright all over this land; and, knowing that, let us be satisfied under our government—under a constitution partied and ample—and by the love and strength of a great nation let us live together in amity. (Applause,)

CAPTURE OF "DIXIE."

I scarcely feel that I am authorized to detain you one moment when those of you out there are standing in the rain; but I will at least have the comiert of knowing, if I do so, that my speech will not be a dry one. I come to you, my friends, having met the President of the United States when he first came upon Southern soil. The authorities of Louisville did me the honor to write to me to Join him there, and that gentleman himself added to that honor by expressing the wish that I should come. I went there expecting to remain only a few hours, to greet bim on Southern soil as a southern man, and I recognized in him a man higher than a party man. (Applause.) A man who had forgotten that he was a party man as he rose to be a patriot. (Applause.) It has been my good fortune to accompany him as he travelled southward, and I think we may say to-day that he had struck the "soila South." He is here in Chattanoogs, standing upon your battle-scarred platins, looking and soeing every hillside crowded with the evidences of war, remembering that your soil has been stained by pre-lous blood poured out by brave mon who were fighting honestly for their convictions on each size. Remembering all that I am giad to come here with him and see the motto that you have written there of peace and narmony once more restored in our beloven country. And, my friends, in the few remarks that I have head in the hour of making as I have been in this triumphant procession of the President of the Country, I want to urge upon you now, men of the South, as far as possible to forget the past differences between our people, to devote your-sives to developing and opening up the best resources of this country. I want to urge upon you this thing and you will have power and peace and happiness evermore. I have not spoken of people, to devote your-sives to developing and opening up the best resources of this country. I want to urge upon you this thing and you will have power and peace and happiness evermore. I have not spoken of people, to devote your-s

The President then introduced Judge Key, in a hu morous manner, as "a stranger."

SPERCH OF JUDGE KET.

My FRIENDS—I am quite hourse to-day and could not make a speech if I wanted to and I am sure you would not want me to make one if I could, for you have heard me here and everywhere on all sorts of questions. There is one thing I can say to you to-day and I can say it to the people of the United States, that when the President did me the very great and distinguished honor to place me in his Cabinet, the

colored people of Chattanooga were not afraid of the act; they knew me and knew I was their friend; they did not suppose the old democrat would hurs them very much, I am sure. (Applause.) It may be that the white people were more afraid of me; I don't knew how that was. (Laughter). I am glad to stand before you, all that I am I owe to Chattanooga; to the people of East Tennessee. They have been my friends and while I am not uomindful of the great honor that the President did me in the appointment, while I am proud of the administration to which I have in my jeckle way given my carnest support, I remember with still more pride and gratitude the fact that when in your last Legislature I was a candidate for the Senate of the United States, every man in East Tennessee. while and black, democrat and republican, Union man and Confederate, was in favor of my election. Now, my friends, to a crowd like that what can I say. It! were to talk too much I might say something somebody wouldn't like, and I like you all. There is no people on earth that I low as well as I do the people of Chattanooga. (Applause.)

Judge Key, leading forth Mrs. Hayes, said:—"Here is the best speech that I think has been made. They

abase all other members of the administration, but no one abuses her."

ADDRESS OF A COLORED MAN.

Rev. A. P. Milton (colored) came forward and read

Rev. A. P. Miton (colored) came forward and read the following address:—

To His Excellency the President of the United States of America and Hongrams. Memmers of His Caniser Present—I have had the nonor of being appointed to address you in behalf of the colored chizons of Chattanoga and vicinity, and I know not how better to express myself in the time I feel at liberty to occupy than to say that our country has gone through long years of anxiety, perplexity and unrest, causing the great body of the nation, as it were, to bleed at every pore, her great heart at times to nearly suspend its pelsations and the body to despair of lite. But "the atone which the builders rejected has become the head of the corner." That stone, polished with divine excellence, took the shape of an American son, and rose on the 4th day of March last as the Chief Executive of the nation, and began while yet just above the horizon to shed his rays over this vast domain, which were first mistaken by some and regarded with disfavor by others. But in the onward approach of that sun the clouds have disappeared. That bright anticipation of prosperity in the near future is warranted in the aircady returning peace, amity and kindly feeling to us at least in this part of the State. Allow me to assure you that we highly appreciate the precedent of your administration and of our unwavering confidence in that which is to follow, believing that you will endeavor to do that which will result in the greatest good to us, not as colored or white, rich or poor, high or low, but as citizens of the United States. Permit me further to assure you of the satisfaction we feet in you in accepting an invitation to visit our humble city. In conclusion, may we convey to you the hearty welcome and kind greeting of our people, praying that the blessing of the ever living God may rest with you and your Cabinet to the benefit of the whole people.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY To which the President replied:-

To which the President replied:—

Mr. Malton and Fallow-Citizens—It is very gratifying indeed to be so welcomed by the colored people of this section of the country. The testimony which this address, bears to me of the condition of the colored men in this part of the United States since the policy of peace and harmony has been adopted is indeed very satisfactory. I rejoice to hear such testimony from the colored people. It is precisely in accord with what I believed would occur when the effort to give to the country complete and permanent pacification was made. Among the most anxious inquiries and investigations that I made were those in regard to the probable condition the colored people would be in after the policy was adopted. My desire was, as was that of all associated with me in the government, as is the desire, I am sure, of all good citizeus, that the colored people should be safe and scene in all their rights under the constitution as it is and under the laws of the land (Applause.) We were solicitous that their rights and interests should be regarded, and our beinef, our confidence we may say, was perfect that with the bayonets removed from the South the people of color would be safer in every right, in every interest, than they ever were when protected merely by the bayonets. (Applause.) I rejoice that your address assures me that so far as you are concerned here the result is according to our anticipations.

I thank you for coming here to welcome me, for our anticipations.
I thank you for coming here to welcome me, for

coming here to bear this testimony before the country. I trust, my colored friends, that your nuture will be brighter and brighter, your condition better and better, and that you will always remember that to command respect men must have the virtues to deserve respect; industry, good conduct and intelligence are good alike for white men and for colored men. (Applause.) ATTENTIONS PROM THE CITIZENS.

After the conclusion of the speeches the crowd hronged the hotel, men, women and children evincing anxiety to snake hands with the President and Mrs. Hayes.

In the alternoon the President and party lunched a Judge Key's and mot a large number of the friends of the Judge.

In the evening dinner and a banquet followed at the Stanton House, where the festivities were kept up to a

This afternoon a committee from Atlanta called upon the President, and prevailed upon him to visit that city after his visit to Knoxville. The party will leave for that city to-morrow morning and then

to Atlanta. Governor Hampton left for home to-night

OBITUARY.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, BANKER.

John Earle Williams, founder of the Mes. politar National Bank of this city, died yesterday morning. character and high capacity. Mr. Williams was born in Newport R. I., in April, 1804, and he was consequently seventy-three years of age at the time of his decease: but so creet and vigorous was his trame and so alert his mind that few doing business with him in these latter years would have believed him so old. He held the presidency of the Metropolitan Bank since 1857, having been previously its cashier from its start in 1851. Of the presidents of the New York city banks, seventy-five in number, only five were the Chemical, elected in 1844; Mr. Palmer, of the Broadway, 1849; Mr. Stout, of the Shoe and Leather, 1855; Mr. Leland, of the New York County, 1855 Mr. Campbell, of the Pacific, 1856, and Moses Taylor. of the City Bank, 1856. Two others were elected the same year as Mr. Williams-namely, Mr. Brown, of the Mechanics and Traders', and Mr. Hunter, of the People's. Previous to his residence in New York Mr. Williams was for a long period in bank service as cashier in New Bedford, Mass. Mr. Williams, atthough active in most entrely to the outsiness of also bank. He mind was eminently free to give attention to hiterature and the train of contemporary events, as well as for the broader considerations of public mance. Thus, although never concerned in politics and in no sense partisan, his prominence as a banker and his ready partiesa, his prominence as a banker and his ready compass of monetary and commercial relations in their widest significance led on more than one occa-sion to the canvass of his name for appointment as Secretary of the Treasury. It is no disparagement of the line of eminent men who have held that piace to say that none have brought to its duties better capa-city or higher character than were conspicuous in Mr. Williams.

Dr. Ramon Amabile died of consumption yesterday, at his office, No. 21 City Hall place. Dr. Amabite was a native of Cuba, and, owing to the unbearable persecution by the Spaniards, he determined to leave the country, and escaped from the Island of Santiage de Cuba in 1868, and came to America. Shortly after he commenced the study of medicine and graduated from Bellevue Rospital Medical College in 1871. He was soon after appointed Ambulance Surgeon to the Park Hospital, and, about a year later, House Surgeon Park Hospital, and, about a year later, House Surgeon to the same institution. He left the hospital in 1873 and established himself at No. 21 City Hail place, where he soon obtained a large practice among the residents of the lower part of the city. Dr. Amablic gained a name while attached to the Park Hospital that older members of the profession might envy. In the memorable Westfield disaster, when the hospital was full of dead and dying. Dr. Amablic worked with the most unceasing and persovering zeal to relieve the sufferers. Dr. Amablic also greatly distinguished himself for his promptness and attention to the sufferers at the St. Andrew's Church disaster and the torpedo explosion in John street. Dr. Amable was married and in his twenty-sevoth year. His disease was superinduced by blood poison received while attending to a patient at the Park Hospital.

LEWIS V. BOSY, UNITED STATES SENATOR. United States Senator Lewis V. Bogy died at his residence, in St. Louis, Mo., at oleven o'clock yesterday morning. He had been afflicted with malarial lever for several months, and lately abscess of the liver was discovered which hastened, or perhaps directly Mo., April 9, 1813. He attended a common school in his native village for a time, and at the ago of thirteen was sent to a little school kept by a Swiss a few miles from the town, which he attended for two years. At the age of filteen years he was afflicted with white swelling, from the effects of which be was made a little lame. After partial recovery and while still op crutches he went to a school in Poveg county, Mo. kept by Catholic priests of the Lazarus Order, where he remained for about five months. When about seventeen years old he obtained a situation as clerk in a "general store" in his native town at a salary of \$200 per annum, one-half of which he agreed to receive in trade. Here he remained for a year, occupying his evenings in reading law by himself. He then went to Kankassia, Ill., and continued his study of law with Judge Nathaniel Pope. When the Black Hawk war

broke out he enlisted as a private and served curing the war, participating in the battles of Wisconsin Heights and Bail Axe. When the war closed he returned to Judge Pope's office and continued his studies. In 1833 he went to the University of Transpirania, at Lexington Ky., to complete his studies, and in the spring of the next year he taught a country school to raise funds to pay for his legal education. In 1835 he returned to Missouri and began the practice of law at St. Leuis. In 1840-41 and 1854-55 he was a member of the State Legislature, in 1847 he purchased an interraise lands to pay for his legal education. In 1835 he returned to Missouri and began the practice of law at St. Leuis. In 1840-41 and 1854-55 he was a member of the State Legislature. In 1847 he purchased an interest is the Pilot Knob Iron Mines and the Iron Mountain Railroad, and in 1850 owned one-half the stock of the former company and was president of the latter. He was at one time president of the Exchange Bank of St. Louis and an active member of the Board of School Commissioners of that place. In 1852 he was nominated by the democrats and took the field against Thomas H. Benton. In 1853 he was hominated by the democrats and took the field against Thomas H. Benton. In 1853 he was the democratic candidate for Congress in the St. Louis district. In 1856 he was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs by President Johnson, but the Senate refused to confirm him, and he went out of office shortly after the next succeeding session of Congress. He was elected as Aldorman and President of the City Council of St. Louis, He was elected to the Senate in January as a democrat over J. B. Henderson, receiving the entire democratic vote, which comprised about two-thirds of the Legislature. He was a strict protectionist in all matters relating to home commerce. During the war the Pilot Knob locality was made a great centre for military operations. Here General Grant was for a time in command. Late in the year 1854 General Price made his raid into Missouri, and comped with his army at the Pilot Knob. Here was fought a severe battle. Shells from the fort in pessession of the federals accidentally fell on the buildings of the iron furnaces, setting them on fire, destroyle, two large furnaces, then running and yielding some forty toos of iron per day. These two furnaces, with a very large quantity of charcoal, were destroyed. All business was in consequence entirely suspended at this place. The turnaces had to be rebuilt; this required large means and a long time. Having devotes the best years of his life to this great ente

At an advanced age died, on the 13th inst., in Stratford, Fulton county, N. Y., Willys Bennett. His history is somewhat remarkable because of his having at the time of his death the first white sattler in the county in which he died. He went there with his father and mother from Stratford, Conn., sixty-nine years ago, then twenty-one years of age. He had lived there ever since, and accumulated more than an ordinary share of wealth, social respect, and off-pring to perpetuate his name, having been at the time of his death a double grandfather. His father chose Fulton county for a settlement because of its superior and abundant lumber, and the deceased and his descendants have followed that business ever since. Acres and acres of forest trees have fallen belore their axes, and for the last sixty years they have formished choice homicoks, from which have been carved piano scunding boards which have been carved piano makers in New York and Boston credit their best efforts to Willys Bennett's hemiock. As an instance of his extraordinary vitality and pluck there is the authenticated fact that after be was seventy years old his leg was wreuched off above the knee by a pair of horses that ran away, entangling him between two logs. When this bappened he was alone and nine miles from the nearest house, yet he dragged himself there in six hours, and, after waiting nearly two duys for a surgeon. he had his leg amputated, persistently relusing to take any narcotic during the painful operation. During his long life he was noted for his uniform kindness to the sick in his neighborhood, having been known to travel through snow on the coldest of nights a distance of ten mines te minister to their wants. His wife, with whom ne fulfilled a partnership of sixty-flive years, died last spring, and now he follows her at the age of four score and ten years. his descendants have followed that business ever

LOUIS PEUGNET.

News has just been received by mail of the death on he 31st uit., at Trois Torrent, near Montrucx, Canton du Valois, Switzerland, of M. Louis Peugnet, French gentleman, long a resident of New York, at the age of eightty-five years. M. Peugnet was a somewhat remarkable man, and had pessed through stirring scenes in intimate relation with the greatest actors in them. Born in 1793, just at the close of the reign of Louis XVI., and in the dawn of the Reign of Terror, he was educated at the military college of St. Cyr, and passed in 1813, on his majority, into the grande armée, as a sous-lieutenant, just after the disastrons Russian campaign. He shared with Napoleon, before and after Elba, the dangers and hardships of his last struggle against the alites and was present at all the battles, including the coup de grace at Waterlee, where he was fed. He was one of the body guard of the French Casar depicted in the celebrated painting, "Les Adieux de Fontainebleau." After the banishment of Napoleon to St. Helena the young lieutenant remained in the army, now devoted of the leaders of the military conspiracy, at the head of which was Lafayotte, to overthrow the government of le bon homme Louis. He, with others, on the dis of to bon homme Louis. He, with others, on the dis-covery of the conspiracy, was condemned to be shot, While the soldiers were seeking for him he fied to the house of the Colonel of his regiment, who concealed him there for several months, until he could escape to the friendly shores of this country, which he reached at the end of the year 1821. M. Pengnet, shortly after his arrival here, opened a school in Hank street, which became very successful, and was after-ward moved to Washington Heights. The Marquis de Lafayette sent his co-conspirator letters of introduction to many of the best families in this city and two sons and two daughters. When Louis Napoleon came to New York he was received with much kindness by Mr. Peugnet, who became very intimate with the cephew of his old commandant, and was his adviser in many matters. M. Peugnet after the coupdictal visited France many times, and the Emperor, who never lorget those who had been his friends, in vited him frequently to the Tulieries. In 1850 the Emperor presented him to the Empress and Prince Imperial, saying to the latter, "Louis remember always that M. Peugnet has been kind to your father in adversity." In 1870, M. Peugnet went abroad for a long stay with his family, and they were residing for the summer at the quiet little watering place where the old geatleman, who had hardly ever had a sick day, breathed his last peaceably in sleep, dying from old age.

CANAL TOLLS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1877. Mr. James Wadsworth, of New York, formerly Mayor of this city, addressed the members of th Board of Trade this morning on the subject of canal transportation, arguing strongly in favor of abolishing all tolls and removing all restrictions placed upon frecanal transportation, showing the general benefit to be canal transportation, snowing the general benefit to be derived by the adoption of the arguments set forth, and citing the present favorable condition of the canal consequent on the reduction afready made in the toil sheet. He urged the canal forwarders and citizens generally to take such steps and aid and support such measures as were brought up in the Legislature for the advancement of canal interests. The attendance was large and the meeting enthusiastic.

AN OLD MAN'S AMOUR.

The neighborhood of Monmouth Junction, N. J. usually quiet and staid, is just now convulsed with excitement over the rumor that Aaron Gulick, an oc togenarian and descendant of the early Dutch settlers and also one of the wealthiest residents of the little town of Kingston, will shortly figure as one of the principals in a breach of promise case, the other principal being a young and distant relative of his named Louise Gulick. From statements made it appears tha Aaron, who has already buried two wives, after the death of the second, about two years ago, brought his relative. Louise, from her home in Brooklya to live in the old homestead at Kingson, is well as the companion to his daughter, Amanda. This hay is Aaron's daughter by his first wife, and is now forsy years of age. For a time things went along very smoothly until Aaron began to pay marked attentions to his young relative, when Amanda's ire was extited, and affairs accordingly assumed a most unpleasant aspect. It was all of no avait, nowever, for Aaron persevered in his wooning, and finally won Louisa's consent to marriage. He accordingly, on the 29th of last month, called upon Rev. Mr. Armstrong, of Dutch Neck, N. J., and ongaged that clergy-man to perform the marriage ceremony. An early day was set for the nuptials, but when it arrived the aged groom failed to put in an appearance. A messenger was despatched to accelerate the old man's movements. Another and another followed, but were no more successful than the first, and finally the bridal party dispersed to their homes. Louise accepted the situation meekly, and without saying anything harsh or bitter concerning her betroihed. Her brother, who resides in Jersey City, could not take the same philosophical and Christian view of the situation, however, and has, it is alleged, instituted a suit in his sister's behalf for the sum of \$10,000, wherewith to soothe her facerated heat. death of the second, about two years ago, brought his

A RAILROAD'S TROUBLES.

The Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railroad has recently experienced a great deal of financial stress, and yesterday its affairs were further crippled by the seizure of the boats of the company on Greenwood Lake by the Sheriff of Orange county in satisfaction for debts. People from the bordering hotels were obliged to go eight miles out of their way and take the Eric Railway at Montclair. It is stated that the trains of the Montciair Road would also have been seized but for the fact that they run through the State of New Jersey, while the half of the lake on which the boats run is in Orange county, N. Y. WASHINGTON.

The Ohio Clerks in the Exercise of the Right of Suffrage.

PRIVATE JUDGMENT PERMITTED.

Southerners Looking for a System of Internal Improvements.

THE LEVEES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

THE QUESTION OF THE OHIO CLERKS GOING HOME TO VOTE-EFFORTS AT A SENSATION SPOILED-SATISFACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT EM-PLOYES WITH THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

The newspapers have made an unwarranted sensa vote at the State election next month, and many of them have been deceived into publishing reports that are grossly untrue. Last Monday morning the HERALD Washington despatch summed up the matter service were under no pressure to go home to vote and if they did would do so voluntarily and at their own expense. Meanwhile the usual absurd storie have gotten into print that the old dragooning sys were to be granted leaves of ab-sence and that they were being assessed

and vote the republican ticket notens votens.

The real facts are that about a week ago Genera Grosvenor, Speaker of the Ohio House of Representa tives, came here to impress upon Ohio men the im pertance of going home to vote. In company with Mr. McGrew, Sixth Auditor, he went through the Treasury and other departments and made a persona for this purpose. His conversation was addressed to Ohio men only. No mention of party was made. Among his hearers were the dozen Ohio democrati who now hold office in the departments, thanks to the influence with this administration of General Banning A thirteenth Ohio man went so far as to procia in openly his latention to go home to support the the proposition of General Grosvenor a meeting of Ohio clerks was held at Auditor McGrew's house, among whom were two of the democrats referred to Its object was to "devise ways and means," but the ways and means were restricted to the privileges the clerks ordinarily enjoyed. In the Interior Department Secretary Schurz put his foot down and an nounced that no employe could leave his desk except upon a legitimate leave of absence. In the Treasury Department Secretary Sherman was found to be a little more lenient. Any clerk desiring five days in which to go home should have to take the time of his but should be have had already exhausted this tim he should have to procure the five days from and was willing to make the sacrifice, otherwise the time of his absence would be deducted from the allowance to be credited him in the cusuing fiscal year.

This is all there is on the point of alleged gratuitou leave of absence. Inquiry in the rank and file of the clerks, under piedge of confidence that names would not be revealed, failed to discover the existence of any other punishment in case of refusal to go boine to vote. The clerks were never easier in their minds in Civil bill making it a misdemeanor for any employe of the government to solicit or receive for political purposes, and with the express declara tions and known wishes of President Hayes, as man would be a tool who should dare to make such a threat or carry an assessment paper around among stand how the President stands between them and all harm. So profound, indeed, is the conviction that the Prosident is sincore in his determination to divorce the civil service from politics that the clerks, when they speak of the current topic, say simply that they are going home to vote. There is no qualification of their action by mentioning the name of the party they are going to vote with. To do so would be

reason against the administration.

It is not denied that the republicans are the more auxious to go home, but so lar the number of Onio clerks who intend to do so is only about eighty or ninety out of several hundred, including the handoath to go because of the expense, which for railroad transportation alone will average nearly \$30 a piece, a sum not to be despised in these hira times. In most cases they are induced to go by frantic appeals from candidates in close districts and by etters from personal friends, urging them to come home for the purpose of helping the cause. There is neither a fund to pay their way nor compulsion. The report to this latter effect is alleged to be a device of the enemy to injure the republican party by which even some of the republican papers have been de-

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1877. SUBSIDIES, LEVEES, RAILEOADS AND STEAM-

SHIPS—SOUTHERN PROPOSITIONS.

If one might judge of Southern public opinion from the conversations of Congressmen and other persons of influence from that section, who appear from time to time if this city, it would seem that the South, or at least a very large and influential part of it, is very desirous of an appropriation for the permanent improvement of the Mississippi and its tributaries, and, what is extremely significant, would very gladly rest content with such an appropriation and ask for nothing more in the way of subsidies or public aid.

There can be no doubt that the levee system of the Mississippi is in a very bad condition. The great river, in the first place, was never systematically leveed. Before the war the work was done by organizations of planters, who kept in tolerable repair and very slowly extended an immense patchwork, unsystematic, temporary in its character and always breaking down. During the war the levees were neglected. After the war they became the objective points of swindling potiticians. It has long been seen that the work, to endure and to be effective and economically maintained, must be carried on on a general and comprehensive plan. To embank the river in spots only is to compel it to break its banks at other places and commit ravages of various kinds. To levee even the whole Lower Aussisstypi, from Cape Girardeau down, would not be sufficient, because this would cause a heavy backwater of its affluents-the Arkansas, Red and other streams. It is easily understood that if you parrow the bed of a great river like the Mississippi its waters in time of flood, instead of scouring out the nottom, will rush up the streams which enter it and cause destruction there. In so flat a region as the Lower Mississippi country this backwater will even force new channels behind the main levees and thus demolish this work.

Petty appropriations for repairs or new levees in favored localities are therefore waste of money. This has long been seen, and Congress seven years ago ordered a survey of the whole region with the purpose of getting at a general and scientifically correct plan of improvement. This survey was made by Generals Humphreys and Abbott, two engineers of recognized abinty, and their report has been in print for some time. The plan they suggest provides for a thorough embankment of the Mississippi, beginning at Cape Girardonu, below St. Louis, and for such an amount of levee ing of the tributary streams as is required to confine the backwater and force the great stream to do its own work of scouring out its bed and thus making room for itself. It is the opinion of the most experienced men that nothing less than such a comprehensive improvement is useful, nothing less would be permanent, and what the interests of that great region

need is permanent security.

To carry out the plan of Generals Humphreys and

Abbott would, it is estimated, cost \$30,000,000. This assert that the government would recover it in a few years in the increased value of government lands still held there, while they say, on the other hand, that it would establish on a firm foundation the prosperity of a very great and naturally very rich region, and would enormously increase the production of cotton, sugar and rice, and thus add to the general wealth of the country. They say that the States along the river banks cannot do the work; that the region has out grown the old patchwork system; that it is useless that whatever is now done should be under the control of eminent government engineers, such as General Humphreys, and should be done by the federal government and on scientifically correct principles. When Congress meets Southern men will strongly urge the advisability of such a great and com prehensive improvement, and the arguments for it above stated have already been presented to the Presi-dent, who is understood to take the ground that while he is totally and earnestly opposed to such internal improvement schemes as the usual river and harbor omnibus, which is made up by giving every member and needed measure such as this plan for a scientific leveeing of the Mississippi is represented to be. He has not committed himself to this plan, but it is be lieved from what he has said that while he would veto one of the old fashioned river and harbor steals he would consider favorably a needed improvement like the one in question.

Meantime there is reason to believe that if the Southern men can get an appropriation for the levees they will not care for the Texas Pacific; in fact, a good many are opposed to this, and many more are understood to hold that they cannot probably got both, and will readily give up the Texas Pacific if they can have the levees. Georgia, North and South Care lina, Alabama and Florida and Virginia will be opposed to the Texas Pacific in any case. Some of the Texas men are only lukewarm in its support. They say that all the connections lead to St. Louis, and that they of their own barbors. It would not be surprising therefore, to find, when Congress comes together, that the Southern men are united for a sufficient levee appropriation to carry out General Humphreys' plans and are ready to compromise on that.

The promised rovival of commerce leads to dis cussion here of help for the establishment of new steam postal routes, to give the country direct connection with Brazil and with the countries of Contral and Western South America. Prominent Northern, as well as Southern, men are understood to be favor able to the establishment of a number of such lines in the interests of our commerce, but on the condition, it is remarked, that the assistance shall be moderate in amount, and shall be for the purpose of encouraging and reviving a trade with Brazil and Buenos Ayres, and with Central and Western South America It is alleged that England has now a semi-weekly steamer line between Valparaiso and Liverpool; that an American cannot send a letter to Rio Janeiro br Central American trade is far more important to us than that with China, and that while the name of subsidy has become haterul, and justly so, to pay a vessel for carrying an American mail to a for port is no way different in principle from paying a railroad for carrying it between two american cities. But, say these people, it is not pretended that all postal routes pay; most railroad commere postage, and very few would agree to carry them for the postage. Why, then, should this rule be appiled to sea letters alone? Especially when it is demonstrable that our commerce absolutely depends on regular steam communication with foreign coun-There is no doubt that these arguments will appear in Congress, and that an effort will be made to secure moderate support for carrying the mails from New York and New Orleans to all prominent Central and South American ports.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1877.

LIQUOR SELLING IN WASHINGTON-ACTION OF THE DOARD OF POLICE ON THE LICENSE QUESTION.

will expire on the last day of October. At present there are over two thousand persons who are known to be engaged in the sale of liquor in this district. Of these only 450 bave licenses. The Board of Police some time ago adopted a rule to refuse all applications for liquor licenses when presented by parties who during the year have been fined for violation of the hquor law. If this rule be achered to-and the prob abilities are that is will—soveral of the prominent hotels will be refused licenses. Besides this nearly

AT THE ALTAR

ANOTHER PASHIONABLE WEDDING AT NEWPORT-BRILLIANT ARRAY OF NAVAL GUESTS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD. 1

NawPoRT, R. I., Sept. 20, 1877. Another fushionable wedding was solemnized at Trinity Church this noon, the bridegroom being Lieutenant Commander Dickens, United States Navy, and the bride the only daughter of Mr. C. Francis Bates. of New York, and one of the Newport cottagers. Rev. G. Magill officiated. The church was crowded long before the arrival of the bridal party, and among the guests were many of the cottagers and the officers from Fort Adams and from the torpedo station.

THE INVITATIONS. The invitations to the church read as follows:

MR. AND Mas. C. F. BATES
request the pleasure of your company at the marriage of their caughter, Miss Marguerite, to
Francis W. Dickens, heutenant commander United
States Navy, on Thursday, September 20, at twelve
o'clock, at Trinty Church, Newport, R. L

After the ceremony a reception took place at the residence of the bride's parents at Coddington Point, the invitation card reading as follows :-

Keception from half-past twelve o'clock until three

The happy couple left town late this afternoon, on

their bridal tour, the bridegroom naving been granted a six months' leave of absence. ALL HANDS ON DECK.

Among the naval officers present in full uniform

were the following :-Captain K. R. Breeze, United States Navy, in command of torpedo station; Captain E. O. Matthews,

United States Navy; Captain Edward Simpson, United States Navy; Captain Norton, United States Navy, and States Navy; Captain Norton, United States Navy, and Captain Bunce, United States Navy; Commander Thomas O. Selfridge, United States Navy; Licutenant Commander Surling, Licutenant Commander Surling, Licutenant Commander States Navy; Licutenant Commander E. T. Woodward, United States Navy; Licutenant Commander Commander E. T. Woodward, United States Navy; Licutenant John J. Hunker, United States Navy; Licutenant John J. Hunker, United States Navy; Licutenant T.C. McLoan, United States Navy; Licutenant T. C. McLoan, United States Navy; Licutenant Thomas H. Stevens, United States Navy; Licutenant Uriel Sebree, United States Navy; Licutenant Uriel Sebree, United States Navy; Licutenant T. M. Berry, United States Navy; Licutenant T. M. Berry, United States Navy; Licutenant W. Wincer, United States Navy; Licutenant H. W. Lyons, United States Navy; Licutenant H. W. Lyons, United States Navy; Licutenant H. M. Persins, United States Navy; Licutenant H. M. Porsyth, United States Navy; Licutenant J. M. Forsyth, United States Navy; Licutenant J. H. Paine, United States Navy; Licutenant J. H. Paine, United States Navy; Licutenant J. R. Selfridge, United States Navy; Licutenant J. R. Selfridge, United States Navy; Licutenant J. R. Selfridge, United States Navy; Licutenant J. R. Porsyth, United States Navy; Licutenant Deby, United States Navy. Captain Bunce, United States Navy; Commander

States Navy. Lieutenants H. W. Lyons, H. M. Perkins and James

Lieutenants H. W. Lyons, H. M. Perkins and James Frankilu were the groomsmen, the first named gentleman being favored with the position of "best man." The bridesmands, who were write silk dresses, without veil or flowers, were Miss Wood, of Washington; Miss Willard, of Chicago, and Miss Marin, of this city. The Bride were a heavy white gros-grain silk dress, with plaitings, tuile and flowers beautifully arranged. The dress was cut after the princess style train. She were a long tuile veil, and her head warneatly dressed with a silver comb and choice buds. She were no jewerry or orange blossoms, and looked

She were no jeweiry or orange blessoms, and looked as lovely as a picture.

The duties of usher were performed by Licutenant F. P. Gitmore, United States Navy, Licutenant W. Winder, United States Navy, and Mr. Martin Hates, Jr., a cousin of the bride, the first two being in full uniform.